The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1893.

VICTORIA'S WATER SUPPLY.

The motion made by Alderman Robertson to enquire into the source of the city's water supply with the view to find some way to improve it is, if properly carried out, calculated to produce good effects. It is time that the citizens should know whether or not it is possible to increase the supply from Elk Lake, to improve its quality, and to add to its pressure so that it could be depended upon in all parts of the city and in every emergency.

It would be well to know the cost of the improvements which are outlined in Alderman Robertson's resolution. It will, no doubt, take a great deal of money to construct a dam that will raise the water of Elk Lake high enough to increase the pressure to such an extent that all parts of the city can have a continuous and a sufficient supply of water both for domestic use and for the purpose of extinguishing fires. Then to clean out Beaver Lake, which is absolutely necessary if the city is to have pure water, will be somewhat expensive. The citizens should know what it will cost to lay a complete system of filter beds. Every one who is compelled to drink Elk Lake water knows that these are indispensable. To use the water of the lake in its present condition is simply tempting Providence. The water tower and hydraulic ram which under Mr. Robertson's system will be required will cost money. Whether if the improvements at the lake are what they ought to be these will be needed is a question which the engineer who makes the investigation will be prepared to answer. He will also be able to tell the ratepayers whether it is possible to increase the supply of water that runs into Elk Lake. The area from which that lake is fed is quite limited in extent, being, when allowance is made for the area of the lake itself, not much more than 25,000 acres. The ratepayers will see that it would be folly to go to a very heavy expense to improve Elk Lake as a reservoir if when all the improvements are made, the quantity that can be obtained from it is not materially increased and also improved in quality. The population will, no doubt, increase, and its water supply must increase in a still greater ratio. Victoria consumes a great deal more water now per head than was calculated upon when the present water works were projected, and it will, as time advances, require a larger and larger supply. It will never do, after the city has spent a quarter million or so in improving its source of water supply, to find that it has not enough for its needs. Alderman Robertson proposes, no doubt, to provide not only for the present but also for the prospective water consumption of the city. He does well to propose a thorough renovation of the works. There has been patching enough. Piecemeal improvements and temporary expedients are generally wasteful and extravagant. The thorough improvement which his scheme contemplates will, in the end, be found the most economical. But it must accomplish its purpose. It must give the city plenty of good water for all uses for many years to come. If it does not do this the money spent upon it will be in great part thrown away. The ratepayers, as well as the City Councillors, will have, in the first place, to satisfy themselves if the city can be supplied with enough water of the best quality for all purposes from Elk Lake, and then they must be convinced whether the improvements proposed are sufficient and of the right sort. The matter is one of very great importance and is worthy of their most serious consideration.

DIFFERING IN OPINION ONLY.

The Times is afflicted with a prejudice with respect to all that relates to the Provincial Government that may be said to be invincible. This prejudice confuses its judgment, and makes it blind to facts which are clearly discerned by all fair-minded people. Our contemporary is sceptical with regard to the reports of the meetings held in Cariboo during the Premier's visit to that district. It affects to doubt the correctness of those reports, and quotes two versions of the meeting held in the 150-Mile House to justify its incredulity. The first is part of the special telegram to the COLONIST, and is as follows:

Mr. Borland occupied the chair. Hon. Theodore Davie spoke for upwards of an hour, demolishing the Mainland petition, and vindicating the Government's action on the subject of Parliament buildings and other public matters. Mr. Kitchen, in answer, disclaimed having anything to do with the Mainland petition; but, on being questioned, admitted that he had headed it when it was circulating in Chilliwack.

The next is an alleged contradiction by Mr. Borland sent by telegraph to the News-Advertiser. Here it is:

Telegraphic report of meeting held at 150-Mile House, dated Soda Creek, is incorrect. Davie did not demolish Mainland petition or vindicate Government in opinion of meeting. Kitchen did disclaim having anything to do with petition, but acknowledged having headed one in Chilliwack.

The reader sees that, as regards matters of fact, these two accounts are in perfect agreement. What is said about the effect of Mr. Davie's speech is matter of opinion, and in this the accounts disagree. Nothing is more common than for partisans to have opinions widely differing as to the nature and effect of a leading politician's speech. An admirer often honestly believes that his leader smashed his opponents, one and all, into smithereens, while a critic who is an opponent just as honestly concludes that the same speech was a weak and tame affair, which was torn to pieces by the orator on the other side. Mr. Davie's friend and follower, no doubt, believed that his leader had demolished the Mainland petition and vindicated the action of the Government. That was his opinion. Mr. Borland, who is on the other side, was just as sincere in concluding that Mr. Davie did not demolish the Mainland petition or vindicate the Government's acts. That was his opinion. But as to the statement of fact that Mr. Kitchen disclaimed having anything to do with the Mainland petition, but admitted that he had headed it while it was circulating in Chilliwack, there is not the shadow of a difference in the two accounts. We are surprised that our contemporary did not see at a glance the substantial agreement of the two accounts in everything in which the credibility of the writers was concerned. They agreed as to the facts, but they differed in opinion as to the merits of the Premier's speech. This was quite natural, and quite consistent with their being both honest men.

THE COUNCIL'S OPINION OF COUNCILLORS.

The report of the committee of the City Council on the late Sanitary Engineer's request for an investigation is rather a singular production. It certainly does not appear either manly or fair for City Councillors to make very serious reflections upon a city official's integrity and his professional character, and then refuse him the opportunity he asks to prove whether those aspersions were well grounded or not.

If what some of the aldermen said publicly about Mr. Mohun is true, it is their duty in the public interest to investigate his conduct and to prove that he did not understand his business, and that his relations with the contractor were what they ought not to have been. The last sentence of the report, however, shows why the committee considered an investigation in the interest of Mr. Mohun unnecessary. This is how it runs: "We do not think that anything that may have been said by Alderman Baker or any other alderman at Council meetings was intended to reflect on the character of Mr. Mohun as an engineer, and could not seriously affect his standing unless borne out by the results of his work, which, so far as we can ascertain, has not been the case." This is a roundabout and not very clear way of saying that an alderman's tongue is no slander—that whatever an alderman may say about a city official or anyone else, in Council, is not entitled to any weight, and cannot possibly hurt his reputation. We are not at all surprised at the comment on the report made by the Mayor: "This report does not place much importance upon what was said at the Council meeting."

If we could be surprised at anything that the Council does, we would be surprised to see the aldermen endorsing the committee's estimate of themselves and their accusations They have by their vote declared as solemnly as they can declare anything, that they make charges without intending to reflect on the character and ability of the man they denounce, and that what they say cannot, unless confirmed by reliable evidence, affect anyone's standing. The committee were, no doubt, right; they have formed what they believe to be a true estimate of the moral and the intellectual worth of the men who denounced so pertinaciously and so bitterly the late Sanitary Engineer.

A CASE OF TORTURE.

The Argonaut accuses the members of the Professional Women's League of having treated Miss Bateman, a fellow-member, with the greatest cruelty and injustice. The circumstances, as related by the Argonaut, were these:

The wife of Aubrey Boucicault, son of the late Dion Boucicault, sued her husband for divorce on the ground of unfaithfulness. She named as co-respondent in the case a young lady named Victory Bateman, whose reputation has, hitherto, apparently been of the best. Miss Bateman happens to be a member of a club lately established in New York, called the Professional Women's League. After the announcement of the suit for divorce had appeared in the papers Miss Bateman visited the club rooms and was accosted by a member of the executive committee with a request that she resign forthwith. Miss Bateman burst into tears and said that she thought the club should have waited till she had had a chance of proving her innocence before asking for her resignation. Miss Rand replied that the committee did not intend to argue about the matter. On this she handed Miss Bateman some paper, with the club heading on it, and a pencil, and requested her to write out her resignation there and then. The accused young lady, overwhelmed with confusion, and not knowing what to do, wrote and signed the document which Miss R. had desired.

We are not surprised to read further on that a storm of indignation burst over the heads of the managers of the club. Every one who has any sense of justice must see that Miss Bateman had been most cruelly treated. The Women's League was guilty of a kind of lynching scarcely less barbarous than the burnings and whippings that have become so common in the United States. To treat a lady who has been maligned by a jealous woman as if she had been guilty of the offence with which she had been charged before she had had the opportunity of meeting her maligner face to face and defending herself against the foul charge is not only the most shameful injustice, but the most heartless cruelty. Fancy the torture which a sensitive and innocent girl must suffer when treated in this way. That educated and refined women could deliberately inflict such torture passes comprehension. Yet it is said that the guiltless are often treated in this way by those who should be the first to shield them from the vile attacks of their calaminators. The slander which may not have the shadow of a foundation is believed without even an attempt at investigation and the unfortunate creature slandered treated as if the foul tale were true. The rarity of Christian charity is shown in this readiness to give credence to a calumny and to act as if it were true, more conspicuously, perhaps, than in anything else.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

How the Noble Red Man "Celebrates" Big Salvation Army Funeral.

Tailors' Co-operative Store at Vancouver—End of the Sock-Eye Run.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 21. — The striking tailors of Vancouver have started a co-operative store. A representative left today to buy cloth in Victoria. Suits will be turned out at cost.

The Mongolian gardeners have combined to contest the Market By-law.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 22. — A party for Chicago, twenty-four in all, got up by G. Z. Goldburg and J. L. Edwards, left yesterday.

The rancherie near the railroad track has been the scene of the wildest orgies lately. Indians in Vancouver can get liquor whenever they want it, as the severest punishment does not seem to prevent the traffic.

In the Supreme court on Tuesday orders were made for the removal of the inhabitants of fifty-one shacks

C. G. Johnson & Co. have dissolved partnership. Mr. Johnson has taken over the pilotage agency and Taylor's Safe agency, and Mr. A. L. Russell the shipping and customs brokerage business.

A piece of flying timber broke the leg of the mate of the barkentine C. F. Crocker at Hastings mill yesterday.

The Constitutional League will hold a public meeting at the market hall on Saturday.

R. C. Smith, of Portland, the great horseman, is in Vancouver.

Capilano water is promised for to-night.

A tramp stopped a boy carrying his supper to his father in the cement works and proceeded to go through him. The boy screamed, when one of those much abused "John Chinamen" rushed up to the tramp and gave him a severe drubbing, not letting up until the robber cried for mercy.

Rabbi Baer yesterday formally received the infant son of Mr. Z. Franks under the Abrahamic covenant.

The Hastings mill has been shut down owing to the break in the water main.

Dr. Powell's new three-story block, next to the Court house, will be known as the "Inns of Court." The building will be specially planned for legal offices.

John L. Carter, of the Carter House, was assaulted by J. B. McKay yesterday with steel knuckles. McKay owed for his board and was turned out.

A fire broke out in McKay's paint shop, Hastings street, and as there was no water in quantities, the building would have been consumed if it had not been for the chemical engine.

The Van Winkle mine has had another successful clean. The four clean-ups are as follows:

First run $407, 26 days washing.
Second run $448, 13 days washing.
Third run $893 18 days washing.
Fourth run $1,530, 10 days full head and 10 days half head.

The Vancouver Y. M. I. banquetted the returned delegates to the Grand Council last night, at the Spa restaurant. They reported that the Grand Council had not seen fit to constitute the Northwest Pacific division at present.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., Sept. 21.—Constable Nicholson is down from Rivers Inlet. He reports that some weeks ago, Indian Agent Todd paid Rivers Inlet a visit and found the Indians rejoicing with a great spree. A number of Chinese were arrested for supplying and several Indians for distilling the liquor, and fines amounting to $700 were imposed on the guilty parties. The Indians, Nicholson says, manufacture intoxicants out of sugar vinegar, Warner's Safe Cure and Burdock Blood Bitters, a mixture which sets the "noble red man" crazy drunk quicker than the vilest "Forty Rod" of which Kentucky boasts.

The funeral of George Head, a member of the Salvation Army, who died suddenly of heart disease yesterday, took place this afternoon. From two to three o'clock army services were held in the barracks over the remains, after which a procession was formed and proceeded, headed by the band and officers, to the Sapperton Cemetery, where the body was interred. The attendance on foot and in carriages was large. For mourning colors white and red were used instead of black.

"Death from excessive drinking" was the verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of Patrick Neill, found dead in bed at Whonnock, yesterday. During the course of the inquest it transpired that the deceased had served 22 years in H.M. 14th Foot. It appears that Neill ran away from home when quite young and enlisted in the army. Since coming to British Columbia a few years ago, Neill had been in the habit of going on protracted sprees, some of them lasting six weeks or more. Ten days ago he came to this city and purchased five gallons of whiskey, and, on reaching home, began the spree which resulted in his death.

The rear guard of the sockeye run entered the river yesterday, and the fishermen at work made respectable hauls. Twelve boats, fishing for the Western Fisheries Co., brought in a total of 2,500 of these fish. Last night one of the company's boats caught 800 sockeyes. Some of the fish look rather tough, while others have a fairly good appearance.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Sept. 21.—P. Brodie has sold out the pioneer Nanaimo bakery to Messrs. J. M. Smart and E. Thorne.

The miner, James Smith, arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the forcible entry of the New Vancouver Coal Company's office last week, is still in jail. The police have a good deal of circumstantial evidence against him—sufficient to warrant his further detention.

The first regular meeting of the new building society, the Citizens, was held last evening, and although only a little over two weeks old, no less than $1,600 was loaned, the amounts bid by the borrowers being as follows:

$500	Repayable $16 25	per month
$600	" 7 80	" "
$300	" 4 20	" "
$200	" 2 80	" "

These payments include both principal and interest. In every case the money borrowed will be put into new buildings.

NELSON.

(From the Miner.)

The Nakusp and Slocan road will be further advanced this winter than most people think. Not only are the contractors under heavy bonds to have the road completed to the head of the lake this winter, but the road must be constructed to the Three Forks by May 1st. To accomplish this the work of grading must be done before winter. The work is being pushed along with the greatest dispatch.

"Nearly all the Coeur d'Alene mines will be working on their full capacity within a few weeks, and we will have a pay roll of over $300,000 a month, over two-thirds of which will be expended in Spokane." This statement was made by a mine owner to a Spokane newspaper man.

(From the Tribune.)

It is reported that the Government agent has ordered work commenced on a wharf at New Denver.

Another 40 tons of ore have been shipped from No. 1 mine at Ainsworth, to the Tacoma smelter.

Forest fires have caused considerable smoke to settle on the lake in the vicinity of Kaslo.

Prof. G. Tilden, of the School of Mines, Golden, Colorado, is making a tour of the Slocan mines with F. M. Chadbourne, of Nelson.

George Hughes has struck ore in the Mountain Chief mine, two miles from New Denver, which assays over 6,000 ounces of silver to the ton.

The Pilot Bay smelter people have thrown up their bonds on the Brennand and Russell claims in the Kaslo district, on account of the low price and uncertainty of silver.

Indians from the valley of the Kootenay river seem to act as if settlers had no rights worth respecting.

A. B. Irwin, for several years manager of the Spokane Cab Company, the district messenger service, and of the Hotel Spokane, is secretary of the Washington Mining Company at Kaslo.

Owing to the refusal of the Great Northern railway to put in a spur at Bonner's Ferry, all ore from the Slocan country will be shipped by way of Nelson.

"Alf" Woods, a printer and placer miner, leaves this week for Toronto. He will take in the World's Fair en route, and probably engage in a newspaper venture on his return to Toronto.

N. Fitzstubbs, government agent, returned on Wednesday from Nakusp, New Denver and Kaslo. He reports the New Denver wagon road graders a mile to the west of Three Forks, and right-of-way and bridge men still farther advanced. Men are repairing the wagon road east of Watson, the expense to be shared by the government and the teamsters.

KASLO-SLOCAN.

(From the Examiner.)

The men on the Lucky Jim mine have struck the lead in the lower tunnel.

P. J. Savage bought of Graham and Flaherty a one-sixth interest in the Cascade claim on Grisly creek for the sum of $450, this week.

Fifty-three men are working on the wagon road about three miles east of Three Forks.

Mr. McNaught, of Seattle, it is almost certain, will take up his option on the Grady group of mines and put a large number of men to work developing.

The Nakusp road is being pushed through rapidly, and the track will be laid to the head of Slocan lake by January 1st. The terminus of the Nakusp road will be New Denver, while a spur will be built to Three Forks.

At Hughes' warehouse are about 170 tons gone from the different mines: 76 tons of Mountain Chief ore, 40 tons of Freddie Lee ore, 50 tons Noble Five ore, and smaller amounts from other mines. The Wellington and Blue Bird have 40 tons at the wharf, consigned to San Francisco. This shipment is the first of a series which will aggregate about 1,800 tons from the mine. Speedy handling at this point will in all likelihood bring nearly all the ore this way.

The Juna claim in the Whitewater basin has been attracting attention owing to a reported rich gold find. The owners have exhibited rich specimens of gold quartz on several occasions in the past two weeks, asserting that they were taken from the Juna.

Placer mining on Hall creek this season has not been a success. Some likely spots in the canyon are receiving attention. Three claims are located there. Captain Duncan and party have built a flume at the mouth of the canyon and report fair pay, with better prospects when bed-rock is reached.

THE SURREY FAIR.

A Most Successful Show at Cloverdale—Very Fine Exhibits Generally.

The Premier Meets With a Hearty Reception From the Farming Classes.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Sept. 22.—The Surrey Agricultural Fair was held at Cloverdale to-day. It was visited by the Premier, who came down from Chilliwack for the occasion. The fair itself was highly creditable to Surrey, all the departments being well represented. Roots and potatoes especially were very fine, while fruit, vegetables and other produce were good. In horses there were a lot of nice animals and cattle were quite up to the average of other years. Owing to the lateness of the boat's arrival at Langley, the Premier and Mrs. Davie did not reach Cloverdale till nearly four o'clock. Hon. Mr. Davie had a hearty reception. H. Thrift, secretary of the Agricultural Society, read an address, expressing the honor he felt at the visit of the Premier. In reply, Hon. Mr. Davie expressed the pleasure it gave him to see such a prosperous state of things and at the cordial reception tendered. He referred to the desire of the government to benefit this as well as all other parts of the Province, and was loudly cheered. He then visited the exhibition. Mr. Punch, M.PP., the officers of the Association, and many prominent men of the district were present. The Premier's party left later in the afternoon for Westminster, whence they go to Vancouver.

Accident at the Fair.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, Chicago, Sept. 22.—A serious accident occurred yesterday on the moveable sidewalk which extends the length of the Casino steamboat. A plank came in contact with the under part of the machinery and the section of the sidewalk was torn from its fastenings. The seats became derailed and slipped over, throwing over 200 passengers violently on the pier. The small elevation of the sidewalk proved a safeguard against any loss of life, but many of the passengers, men, women and children, were severely bruised and cut. A few were removed to the hospital by the ambulance corps. The employes on the pier and sidewalk kept the people cool and prevented a panic.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bricklayers Will Strike Because a Drain Inspector Is Not a Practical Mason.

Aldermen Declare That Their Officer Should Be Under No Outside Control.

The City Council had a special meeting yesterday afternoon, all the members present except Ald. McTavish.

A report from the Sewerage committee, presented by Ald. Belyea, chairman, recommended that the contract for the Work estate surface drain be awarded to McGregor & Jeeves, the lowest tenderers, at $25,323. Adopted unanimously.

MAYOR BEAVEN informed the Council that the Mayor of Westminster, who is now in the city, is very anxious that the Victoria board of aldermen should attend the exhibition there next week.

The matter of guarantees from municipal officers, required by section 102 of the Municipal Act, 1892, was taken up and referred to the Finance committee for a report upon the amount and nature of the security to be demanded.

ALD. BELYEA read the following letter, which had been referred to him as chairman of the Sewerage committee:

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA
NO. 2 OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
VICTORIA, B.C., September 21, 1893.

To His Honor the Mayor and City Council of the City of Victoria:

GENTLEMEN:—I was requested to notify your honorable body that members of this union do not, by the laws of our constitution, allowed to work under my inspector other than a practical mason or bricklayer, and that on and after Monday, September 25, the stonemasons and bricklayers of the Spring Ridge sewer will be called off work and will not work under any inspector except a practical bricklayer or mason

Hoping this will meet with your earliest consideration, we ever remain, yours truly,

UNION NO. 2, VICTORIA.
(Signed) JOHN KAY, Secretary.

ALD. BELYEA proceeded to explain that, the Council having failed to appoint any inspector for the work in question, the sewerage committee had, out of the list of applicants, chosen a Mr. Murray, and put him in charge pending a permanent appointment. He had good recommendations, and the committee believed him to be a first-class man, practical and capable. It seemed now that the bricklayers' union say he is not a mason at all, and they object to have anyone else but a member of their union about the works. The idea that the inspector should be a practical man was all right, but he need not necessarily be able to lay bricks himself. A man who knew a good boot when he saw one might be utterly incapable of making it. He objected to any such dictation as this, and if the inspector selected by the committee turned out to be a capable man the Council should stick to him, even if the bricklayers did strike.

ALD. BRAGG said the bricklayers had no option but to take the course they had, as the laws of the union to which they belonged said that where brickwork predominates the clerk of works must be a practical mason. It seemed a little ridiculous to have a carpenter, which Mr. Murray was, overseeing the construction of a sewer. What was wanted was a man who knows the property of cement, the quality of bricks, and how they should be laid. He had had a talk with the bricklayers, and could assure the Council that they had no desire to dictate as charged.

ALD. STYLES said that from time immemorial there had been such objections raised by men of one trade to supervision by men of another. He did not think Mr. Murray was a judge of brickwork, and hoped the board would appoint some bricklayer instead.

ALD. ROBERTSON was of the same opinion. He had found on inquiry the previous day that the engineer had made no test of the cement. If a bricklayer had been appointed inspector he could have made the test.

MAYOR BEAVEN reminded the Council that when they had held their ineffectual ballot to fill this position, the man who received the highest number of votes was not a bricklayer—an evidence that they were as a whole not infallible, any more than were the committee, whose only desire, as he understood, was to secure a practical man.

ALD. STYLES—The vote was four for one man and four for another, and one was a bricklayer and the other was not.

ALD. BAKER agreed with Ald. Styles, Bragg and Robertson. This inspector was not fit to tell whether the cement or the workmanship was good, and he hoped that Ald. Belyea would not think hard of the Council if they would not confirm the appointment. It would be a very serious thing if the bricklayers should stop, and it they said they would strike they certainly would.

ALD. MUNN thought it would be well to have some one see the bricklayers, as it was just possible that they were making a mistake. It was quite right that anyone employed as foreman should be a practical mason, but the inspector stood in quite a different position, being appointed by the Council to represent them. It would be quite within the power of the Council to name members of their own body to act in turn as inspectors of the work—without hay, of course—and could the bricklayers make that the cause of a strike. Or suppose the inspection was made by the engineer, who was not a mason, what would be the difference of his position from that of any other officer appointed by the Council to do the work?

THE MAYOR—As a matter of fact, the law provides that the inspection has to be done by the City Engineer, or such officer as he shall appoint.

ALD. MCKILLIGAN said it seemed to him that this kind of thing had gone too far, and it was time to protest when one body of men undertook to govern everybody by their rules and regulations. It was absurd on the face of it for the bricklayers to say that the Council must take one of their union men to inspect the contractor's job. Many a carpenter was better qualified to inspect masonry than were most bricklayers, not one of whom in eight knew much about the work except how to lay a brick. It was time the Council put its foot down on such nonsense. If the bricklayers wished to strike, let them strike. They said they were hard-up for work, but when it was given to them they turned about and put these quibbles before the Council.

ALD BELYEA said the letter simply meant that the Council must go to the bricklayers' union and pick out a member to inspect the work of a contractor by whom the other members were employed. He hoped the Council would do nothing of the kind, otherwise the members would stand lower in public opinion than ever before. He was surprised that any aldermen should ask to have the inspection of such contract works handed over to a body of about fifty men whose votes they wanted or were afraid to lose. The Council should maintain the right to make free choice of an inspector. Its dignity was at stake, and whatever man it chose the bricklayers must submit to.

ALD BRAGG held that the Council was not affected, as the appointment was not made by it, but by a committee. Until such time as it was approved by the whole board Ald. Belyea had no right to take the position that the dignity of the Council was at stake. For himself, he did not want to catch anyone's vote.

THE MAYOR—The City Engineer is the first officer in charge of that work. There certainly must be a misunderstanding, as Ald. Munn puts it.

ALD. BAKER—Don't you think it would be very wrong to stop the work?

THE MAYOR—Very.

ALD BAKER—Well, don't you think it would be as well to give way to the bricklayers and appoint one of their number? They don't object to the Engineer, but they do to a carpenter. I can assure you that the work will be stopped if we don't yield. The bricklayers can get employment without the city.

THE MAYOR asked Ald. Baker not to lose sight of the fact that Ald. Belyea, when he first spoke, had stated that the committee were under the impression that Mr. Murray was a practical man.

ALD. ROBERTSON moved that a ballot be taken, and that the person receiving the highest number of votes be appointed.

THE MAYOR—We had that matter up before, and wasted a good deal of time over it. If you will put a notice on the board you can bring it up in the regular way.

ALD. STYLES—That's right. I would like to say that when we meet here we should not, because we differ, accuse one another of improper motives, and of trying to catch this and that.

ALD HENDERSON, who had come in late, explained that before making the appointment Ald. Belyea and himself had looked over all the recommendations of the applicants, and had come to the conclusion that the best man was Mr. Murray, whom they supposed to be quite capable. There was no assurance yet that he was not a bricklayer except the letter from the union. He thought a bricklayer should be appointed, but did not believe in any body of men dictating to this Council, and if the inspector were changed it should not be for any influence like that.

The motion to adjourn, upon which the union letter had been brought up, was then put and carried.

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